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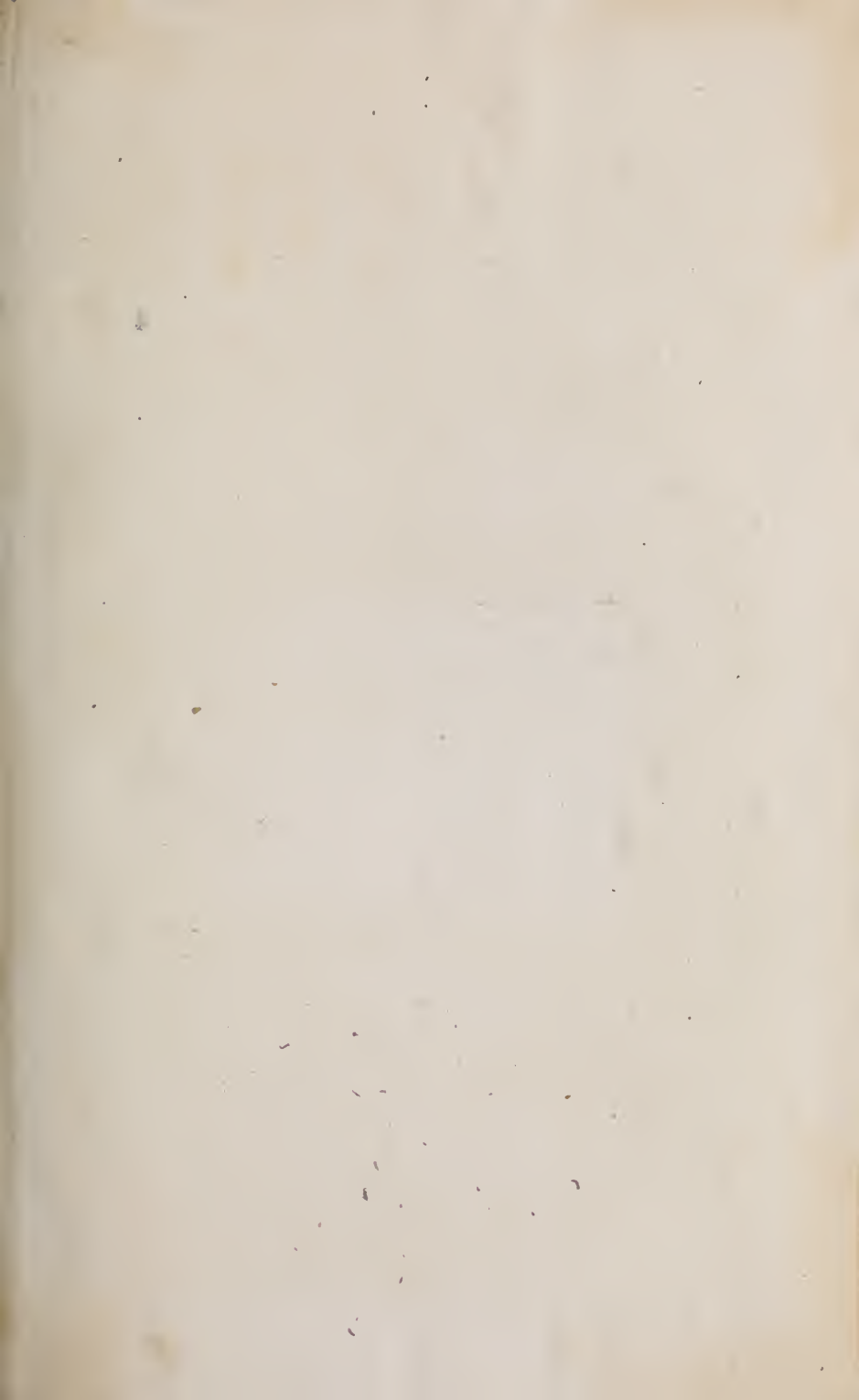
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THE

AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXIX.]

WASHINGTON, JULY, 1853.

[No. 7.

Maryland in Liberia.

OUR readers are all probably aware that the Colony of "Maryland in Liberia;" located at Cape Palmas, has, ever since its commencement, in the early part of 1834, maintained a distinctive character, and been under a different government from the Republic of Liberia; it having always remained under the auspices of the Maryland State Colonization Society—which society has been greatly aided in its objects of benevolence to the free people of color, by the liberal patronage of the State. The government of the colony is similar to that which existed in the old colony previous to the establishment of the Republic—the Governor receiving his appointment from the Society, and the general affairs of the colony being under the direction of the Society. Since the establishment of the Republic, however, and especially within the last two years, the citizens of the Maryland Colony have been engaged, more or less ar-

dently, in discussing the propriety of a change in their political relations, either by annexation to the Republic, or by declaring in favor of a separate and independent State—peaceably withdrawing from the Society, and establishing a sovereign and independent government,—thus imitating the example of the Republic with reference to its former relations to the American Colonization Society.

After a full discussion of the subject, and a patient consideration of all the questions involved in the change of government, it was decided by a unanimous vote of the citizens of the Colony, on the 30th of January last, that a change should be effected in favor of the establishment of an independent State organization; and measures were to be taken to carry out the object, by the election of delegates to a convention to form a new constitution, &c., and the appointment of two commissioners to visit the United

States, and arrange their future relations with the Maryland State Colonization Society.

We sincerely hope that this movement on the part of the citizens of Maryland in Liberia may result beneficially to all concerned ; and that

the two governments may continue to maintain peaceful and friendly relations with each other, and may receive the friendly countenance and the sympathy of more powerful governments in other parts of the world.

[From the Puritan Recorder.]

The Massachusetts Colonization Society.

*Wednesday Afternoon,
May 25th.*

The Anniversary of the Massachusetts Colonization Society was held in the Music Hall at 3½ o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, May 25th. Rev. Charles Brooks, in the absence of Hon. Simon Greenleaf, President of the Society, was called to preside. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Wheeler, late President of the University of Vermont ; after which Mr. Brooks explained the objects and purposes of the meeting, in a brief and animated address. Rev. Joseph Tracy, Secretary of the Society, read extracts from the Annual Report, from which it appeared that there had been emancipated and colonized *seventy-five* slaves, during the year, at this Society's expense ; of whom 11 were from Georgia ; 16 from Virginia ; 22 from Missouri ; and 26 from Tennessee. The Parent Society have colonized during the year, including the above, 838 ; which is 376 more than they sent out last year. The whole number sent out to Liberia, from the first, by the American Colonization Society, up to April 29, 1853, is 7,682 —of whom about 5,000 were slaves emancipated gratis by their masters, and 242 had obtained their liberty by purchase, 3,123 were free born. To these are to be added, as show-

ing the whole Liberian population, about 1,000 who have been rescued from slave ships, or barracoons on the coast, and about 1,000 colonized by the Maryland Society at Cape Palmas ; making a grand total of about 10,000, now constituting the colonial population.

The colonies have now an extent of coast of about five hundred and twenty miles.

The receipts of this Auxiliary, during the year, have amounted to \$9,241.92 ; and the disbursements to \$9,224.37.

In regard to the general state of the Colony of Liberia, the Secretary stated, that its annual revenue now amounted to rising of \$24,000 ; that its means of education, already well provided for in the department of common schools, were likely, ere long, to be increased by the addition of advantages of collegiate study ; and that its facilities of intercourse and commerce with the rest of the world, would soon be much enhanced by the establishment of a semi-monthly line of steam packets from England, to touch at Liberia.

Mr. Brooks, before introducing the first speaker, said he regretted the necessary omission of so much of the Report, which he considered

as one of the best ever submitted to the Society.

B. C. Clark, Esq., of this city, was then introduced, who moved the acceptance of the Report. Mr. C. followed his motion with some forcible remarks, on the duty of the recognition of the independence of Liberia by the United States. He referred to the promptness with which the independence of the South American Republics was acknowledged by our government; although they have never had so strong a claim upon us by any means, in this respect, as the Liberian Colonies had at the first moment of their existence. The Government was frequently found acting in relation to Liberia *as if* it were an independent nation, and entitled to be so regarded in the intercourse of states; but still, never coming to the point of an open and formal recognition. What are the reasons for this unnatural and inconsistent course on the part of the United States? The excuses offered for it, were entirely insufficient. It was said the commerce of Liberia was too inconsiderable! In reference to this, Mr. C. referred to an analogous instance in the history of efforts to procure a recognition of Haytien independence. In dwelling upon this point, the speaker kindled with an honorable indignation, at the course pursued by Southern members of Congress in the treatment of that question; when it had been pressed upon them by a petition, signed by the most influential merchants and citizens of Boston, and urged solely upon commercial considerations. He called upon the people of New England to reiterate their appeals to Congress, in behalf of the national recognition of Liberia. We may be told it will do no good; that our

petitions will be rejected; that we shall fail. But no; we shall not fail. Let but a strong, united demonstration be made, such as the importance of the cause demands and will justify, and we shall not fail.

The Chairman here announced a letter, to be read by the Secretary; saying he was very sure that whatever the audience might think of the *argument* it contained, they would be satisfied with the *conclusion* to which the distinguished writer had come. Mr. Tracy then read a brief, but eloquent note from Hon. Abbott Lawrence, regretting his inability to comply with the invitation of the Board of Managers, to attend the meeting; suggesting a number of forcible considerations in favor of the object, which he regarded as "among the most important and interesting topics of the day;" and offering, for the acceptance of the Board, the sum of *five hundred dollars*.

The Chairman now introduced to the audience the Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, President of the American Colonization Society; and spoke briefly of his life-long devotion to the cause of African Colonization. Among the distinguished services he had rendered, at an early day, was that of having laid down the first map of the Colony, and given to it the name of *Liberia*.

Mr. Latrobe gracefully acknowledged the kind manner of his introduction, and said that his friend, Mr. Brooks, had attributed too much to him. In allusion to the map, he said that it happened to him to be engaged in constructing it, from the data furnished by Mr. Ashmun, while a student at law in the office of Robert Goodloe Harper,—that the matter of a name for the Colony

was conferred upon between them, and Fredonia having been thought of, but rejected as belonging to a class of a names regarded at that time as somewhat ridiculous, the inquiry was suggested by Mr. Harper whether something could not be made out of *Liber*, a freed man.— From this the euphonious transition to *Liberia* was as easy as from one note of harmony to another.

Mr. Latrobe, in allusion to the somewhat different character of a New England audience from those he was accustomed to address, said that he desired his speech on this occasion should be a business speech. And such it proved in the best sense of the term. By Colonization he said the world had been populated. It had been the alternative of oppression. African Colonization was not distinguished from any other, except in the accidents which gave it a name. He glanced at the history of the existing relations between the colored and white races in this country. When, by voluntary emancipations, a considerable class of free colored men came to exist, the question arose as to the future exigencies likely to occur. Amalgamation by marriage was never thought of. Separation was foreseen to be the necessity demanded for the welfare of the colored man. Out of this conviction arose the meeting which was held, thirty-seven years ago, to consult about the formation of the Colonization Society. The emergency has greatly increased since that time. That which was then anticipated as a moral and social interest to be calmly provided for, has come to be a pressing, political necessity of the country. Then there was comparatively little of antagonism between the races. Foreign immigration

was then small. There was abundant employment for the colored man here. Various branches of employment were almost exclusively conceded to him. But how great the change, in this respect, in thirty seven years! Foreign immigration has risen from 12,000 to 500,000 annually. The antagonism between the races, in consequence, has become violent. Legislation is invoked, not only in the slave States but also in free States. Foreign immigration operates in two ways to aggravate this result; by competition for labor, and by increased collision of prejudices. This all the more, as the free colored people increase in education and personal improvement. Can the tide of immigration be stayed? No, never. Mr. L. here adverted to the recent Convention of free colored people in Maryland, in which State there are no less than 74,000 of this class of persons. He read some of the Resolutions adopted by their Convention at Baltimore, expressive of their deep conviction that their true welfare as a people will never be secured while remaining here.

What then is the remedy for this state of things? It must be found in a separation of the races. Colonization offers a remedy to those who may accept it. Many persons looking at the comparatively small number who have removed, and the many who remain, very honestly despair of this as a remedy. But this is not the true point of comparison. Let Colonization be compared *with Colonization*; and it will then be seen that the success and promise of African Colonization, exceed every other example. It is much beyond that of infant America. And who is now dissatisfied with the result of *American Coloniza-*

tion? It is commerce which becomes the great means to such an end. This will yet be developed, to a vast extent, between this country and the continent of Africa.—There is a very extensive region of Africa, interior and coastwise, of which Liberia must be the most eligible port. As the motives to African Colonization come to be more and more operative, and the facilities for it increase, it will go on with a greatly accelerated progress, and nothing can prevent it. African Colonization, sooner or later, said the speaker, is *Destiny*.

As to the capacity of commerce as a means of emigration,—we are now, he said, receiving an accession to our population of those from European nations, seeking to improve their condition here, of 500,000 a year. This is more than the entire free colored population of the country. Slaves and all could go off, at this rate, in less than seven years. But he was speaking of the handiwork of generations. And his conclusion was that a separation of the white and colored races, in the future, is *inevitable*—that it is *best*—and that it will take place *quietly*, and in the ordinary course of Providence.

Mr. Latrobe closed with an eloquent tribute to the American Colonization Society, and the honor which will be ascribed to it in future time.

This object always brings out some of the best speaking which we hear during Anniversary week; which, at the same time, is the more thrilling, elevating and effective, because it preserves its proper relation of an accessory to its great subject. The theme is one which has ever moved the noblest minds, and dwelt upon the most eloquent lips in the country.

LETTER FROM HON. ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

Referred to in the foregoing account of the anniversary of the Massachusetts Colonization Society.

BOSTON,

May 20th, 1853.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge with my thanks, the invitation of the "Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Colonization Society," to attend their anniversary meeting on Wednesday, the 25th inst., and regret that it will not be in my power to be present on that occasion.

I would beg the Managers to believe that I entertain and cherish a lively interest in the success of colonizing our free people of color upon the coast of Africa, where they can enjoy all the rights and privileges of citizens, and a social position which they never could acquire in this country. The history of the rise and progress of Liberia is very extraordinary; indeed without a parallel in the history of the world. That Colony, together with some others on the African coast, have done much to check and diminish the slave trade, and if they are encouraged by our government, and that of Great Britain, and protected by the combined naval force now stationed there, we may hope to see that horrid traffic at no distant day forever exterminated.

Among the most important blessings to be derived from planting Colonies in Africa, is the prospect afforded us of Christianizing the people of that vast country. If that barbarous race is to be brought into the family of civilized nations, it must be effected through the instrumentality of Colonization—such Colonies to be peopled from the United States—and we are therefore, as a nation, directly interested

in every effort to produce this result.

An interesting view also to be taken of this question, is that of extending our commerce, which is, I think, always the pioneer of civilization. The cultivation of a direct commerce with Liberia would soon develop some of its wonderful resources, and there seems to be no impediments in the way of creating an extensive trade with that fertile country in a short space of time. To accomplish this object, however, it would be necessary for our Government to establish a steam communication to one or more points on that Coast: a project which I hoped might have met with favor when it was proposed several years since. And I anticipate that it will be again brought forward for the consideration of Congress, with better success, for as a purely commercial question, it offers advantages that cannot fail to attract the attention of both the government and people of the United States.

I will only add, that I deem this matter of colonizing our free colored population, as among the most important and interesting topics of the day. It addresses itself to all

classes of people, in every portion of the union; to christians, as a missionary to civilize and christianize Africa; to the philanthropist, as a means of arresting and finally extinguishing the slave trade, and opening a country to which our free colored population can emigrate, and where they may enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty, like ourselves; and lastly it speaks to the merchant, whose mind embraces the whole world in the pursuit of his occupation, who is always on the watch to open new avenues of commercial intercourse, and who is usually the first to discover and visit the various tribes of the human race, wherever they are to be found.

I have thus very briefly touched upon some of the points which induced me to favor the objects of the American Colonization Society, and I now beg to offer for the acceptance of the Board of Directors, the sum of five hundred dollars, to be appropriated as they may deem advisable in promoting the best interests of the Society. I have the honor to be, sir, very faithfully,

Your obedient servant,

ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

[From the Richmond Dispatch.]

Virginia Colonization Society.

THE annual meeting of this society was held on Thursday evening, February 17th, in the United Presbyterian Church, on Shockoe Hill. In the absence of ex-Governor Floyd, President of the Society, Mr. Wm. H. Macfarland, the first Vice President of the Society, took the chair and presided during the evening. A large and highly respectable audience was in attendance.—

After the delivery of a fervent and appropriate prayer by the Rev. Dr. Jeter, of the Baptist Church, Rev. Mr. Slaughter read the annual report. We annex a synopsis of its contents.

In 1852 the American Colonization Society sent to Liberia six vessels with 666 emigrants; 493 of whom were born free, 38 purchased themselves, and 225 were emanci-

pated. The revenue of the A. C. S. was about \$50,000; of which Virginia contributed \$9,500. The cause of Colonization is attracting to itself increased interest in many States of the Union. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, lately made appropriations for its promotion. Louisiana has instructed her Senators in Congress to urge upon the General Government this policy. The Governors of New York, Connecticut and Ohio have commended the subject to the Legislatures of those States. Alabama has organized a State Society, and issued an address to the people of that State. Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri are moving in the same direction.—Maryland has renewed her appropriation of \$10,000 per annum.

The facts of the report show an increasing interest on the subject in Virginia. The contributions for the year 1852 were about \$11,500, of which sum \$3,100 was drawn from the State Treasury, under the act of 1850, which unfortunately was clogged with restrictions which binded in efficiency. The following facts show the operation of this law since its passage in March, 1850. In that year Virginia sent to Liberia 107 free negroes, at a cost of \$6,420, of which only \$675 was derived from the State appropriation. In 1851 Virginia colonized 141 free negroes, at a cost of \$8,460, of which only \$1,940 was derived from the State appropriation. In 1852 there were colonized from Virginia 171 persons, at a cost of \$10,620, of which \$3,100 was paid from the treasury of the State. So that, in three years Virginia sent to Liberia 419 persons at a cost of \$25,190, of which only \$5,715 of the State appropriation could be used. While the tax on the free negroes, laid for the express

purpose of raising a fund for their transportation, has already brought into the treasury \$18,000.

The newspaper, the Colonizationist, is doing good service to the cause in the South. No doubt is entertained but that the Legislature will remove the restriction from the act of 1850, and give the Society the full benefit of the appropriation; thus enabling it to carry off the increase of the free negroes, and operate a gradual diminution of their numbers, without violence to any interest or feeling. The annual increase does not exceed, probably, 200.

After the acceptance of the report, Mr. R. G. Scott introduced the Hon. R. W. Thompson, as a Virginian who had represented, with distinguished ability, his adopted State of Indiana in Congress, but who still retains all his Virginia feeling and sympathies.

Mr. Thompson then delivered evidently an extemporaneous address, with which he enchained the attention of his audience for more than an hour. We have not space to give even an outline of the argument, which was a calm, clear and manly vindication of the Southern doctrines, as consisting with common sense, and fortified by the Constitution of the United States. He showed most perspicuously that colonization was the true solution of a perplexing problem, and was a common platform on which patriotic men of all parties could stand together, and which would do more than any other measure to quiet agitation, by acting as a safety valve to the political machine.

The speech was frequently interrupted by applause. A vote of thanks was passed, and a copy of the speech solicited for publication.

A letter was received from Rev.

Dr. Smith, regretting his inability to be present and address the meeting, but promising to do so at some future time. The old officers were re-elected, and the meeting adjourned.

Officers of the Va. Colonization Society, for the year 1853.

PRESIDENT—John B. Floyd.

VICE PRESIDENTS—Wm. H. Macfarland, S. S. Baxter, John H. Cocke, John Janney, William M. Blackford, Tazewell Taylor, John Rutherford, R. G. Scott, J. C. Bruce, R. C. L. Moncure, R. B. Bolling, W. Maxwell, Nicholas Mills, D. Arcy Paul, Samuel McD. Reid, Dr. J. L. Cabell, Thomas J. Michie,

Philip Williams, Wyndham Robertson, Peter H. Steenberg, George H. Lee, Walter Coles, of Pittsylvania, Andrew Stephenson, Edgar Snowden, and Joshua J. Fry.

RECORDING SECRETARY—Frederick Bransford.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY—Peter V. Daniel, Jr.

TREASURER—Thos. H. Ellis.

OTHER MANAGERS—S. Reeve, John S. Caskie, Fleming James, John O. Stegar, W. H. Haxall, Samuel Putney, Michael Gretter, Richard Whitefield, H. A. Claiborne, Thomas Sampson, John Howard, William H. Gwathmey, J. P. Taylor, James Dunlop, and James Thomas, Jr.

[From the Christian Advocate.]

Letter from Bishop Scott.

MONROVIA, March 16, 1853.

To the Corresponding Secretary:

Dear Brother:—With profound gratitude to my Heavenly Father I record the (to me) gratifying fact that I have been preserved and enabled to accomplish the work, (I trust satisfactorily,) for which I came to this coast. The conference commenced its session on Monday, the 7th instant, at 9 A. M., and was closed on Monday, the 14th instant, at 5 P. M. I have visited all the stations immediately on the coast, except Marshall, and preached twice at each; and I visited Bexley, on the St. John's river, and Louisiana and Lexington, on the Sinou. At Cape Palmas I spent nearly two weeks, and I have spent, first and last, nearly three at this place. We leave early to-morrow morning for the States. I have suffered a good deal in this beautiful but strange climate, from languor and exhaustion,

and consequently could not get about and exert myself as I would; yet by careful and prudent living, under the blessing of God, I have thus far, with slight and brief exceptions, enjoyed extraordinarily good health. I have not lost entirely a single meal since I left home, and but one even partially, and I now weigh some two pounds more than when I weighed last in the States. To God be the praise!

I have many things to say, but cannot say them now. Herewith I send you copies of the more important papers, and hope, through the blessing of God, to lay the rest before you and the Missionary Board in person. You will perceive there has been a small increase, and I may add, the work is generally prosperous. For the information of the Board, I have inserted separately, in the statistical report, as far as I could obtain them, the number of

native members, &c., and have given direction that this should be carefully attended to from year to year. By making each principal settlement along the coast, with its interior dependencies, a presiding elder's district, the necessity of travel by sea during the interval of the annual conferences is obviated, and the work can be better and more regularly attended to, and with less expense. Marshall is associated with Monrovia district, because it can be reached in a day, by means of a canoe, on the Mesurado and Junk rivers, with four miles' walking. The presiding elder's jurisdiction, *as preacher in charge*, has been, where it was practicable, circumscribed. The large amount appropriated to the Church at Monrovia will, I suppose, surprise you and the Board. I sanctioned it, however, for reasons which I hope will be satisfactory.

Monrovia is the New York of Liberia. We have been, and are, suffering for want of a suitable place of worship; the place now occupied not accommodating half that would attend. The brethren, unaided, would not be able to put it in a condition to be used for some time to come, nor to finish it for years. But aided in this work, they will soon support their own preacher, which they profess, and I think sincerely, to desire to do. Their memorial and statement of account I will bring with me. Pity the Palmas church cannot be finished by a single blow. The plan of building a church by piecemeal is, I think, a bad one. The Board must do it first or last, and they had better do it at once. Yet we appropriated only the eight hundred dollars estimated last year for this. I have, however, requested an estimate made of how much will be necessa-

ry to finish this church, and sent to the Board.

A copy of the new plan for the civilization and Christianizing of native children is herewith enclosed. It is my own suggestion, and I believe must succeed; and it involves no additional expense for buildings and teachers. The old plan, I am satisfied, is worthless, or nearly so.

Brother Horne commenced operations, but has been interrupted by the fever—had four attacks—has been salivated—is convalescing, but suffering from sore mouth. We have associated with him a brother Gibson, from Cape Palmas, which is supposed to be the best we could do, though his qualifications are not all that we could desire. Charles is well—sent to Buchanan, to take charge of the day school there, and will board with Judge Benson. Sarah is well—associated with sister Wilkins. She likes her much. The wall around the seminary lot I have put in hand—brick, with stone base. It will cost a good deal, but it cannot be helped. That around the graves of missionaries I have not authorized. I do not think it necessary. But I hope to report all to the Board.

We held our services on Sabbath last under the shade of tamarind and mango plum-trees, in the government lot, in the rear of the old Ashmun government house. The congregations were large and very attentive. Thirteen brethren, five of whom are local preachers, were ordained deacons—eight elders.—It was one of the most interesting days of my life, though one of great labor to me. I trust it may be seen in the future, that our much cherished missions on these shores have been benefitted by my visit to them.

Yours, very truly, L. SCOTT.

Plan for Educating and Civilizing Native Children in Liberia.—The Church will have learned, from the preceding letter from Bishop Scott to the Corresponding Secretary, some of the results of his visit to the Church in Liberia. The plan, mentioned in the letter, for the education and civilization of the native children, was suggested by Bishop Scott, and is embodied in the following resolutions :

Resolved, 1. That the plan of establishing schools for native children, in or near native towns, having proved an almost total failure, partly because the children are not allowed by their parents to remain a sufficient length of time even to learn to read, and partly because from the nearness of the children to the parents, friends and old associates, influences are exerted upon them counteractive of the labors of the teachers, it is our judgment that should the efforts of another year issue in no more favorable results than heretofore, said plan ought to be abandoned as involving a useless expenditure of missionary funds.

Resolved, 2. That, instead of schools, established as above, an appropriation be made to each presiding elder's district of a sum sufficient to pay the board, at the usual price, of a number of children, not exceeding five, to each married preacher in said district, on the following conditions:—1. That no child be received under six or over

fourteen years of age. 2. That no child be received unless the entire control and management of said child shall be secured to the preacher who receives it, for a period not less than four years. 3. That the children so received into the families of the preachers shall be subjected immediately and entirely to the habits and customs of civilized society, in dress and everything, as are the children of the colonists. 4. That the children so taken shall be sent to the day and Sunday schools we may have established in the neighborhood of the preacher so taking them, or, if we have no schools in the neighborhood of said preacher, that they be carefully instructed at home; and the presiding elder of the district will be expected to report to the annual conference the number of children so received in each family, the care taken of them, together with their progress in literature, civilization, and Christianity. Lastly, That when a presiding elder, or a preacher through his presiding elder, shall certify the secular agent that he has received on the above conditions one or more children, not exceeding five, he shall be paid by said agent, in quarterly instalments, for the board of such child or children, according to the price specified in the above appropriation.

Resolved, 3. That our brethren be advised to obtain as large a proportion of girls as practicable, not exceeding half the number taken.

Report of Samuel Williams.

WE copy the following communication from the *Allegheny Mountain Echo*, published at Johnstown, Pa. The writer of it went to Liberia, in the Shirley, last November, on a visit;

and after sojourning there about two months and a half, he returned in the same vessel. The following is a plain and candid statement of the results of his visit. As it will

be perceived, he intends to make Liberia his home :

NOTES ON LIBERIA.

Liberia is located on the western shore of Africa, between the third and seventh degrees of north latitude. The land, in a general way, near the sea, is low and sandy, but back ten or twelve miles in the interior, it becomes more elevated, and the soil much better. There are a number of small rivers flowing into the sea within the confines of Liberia, the principal of which are the Grand Sesters, St. Paul's, St. John's, Junk, Sinoe, and Cape Mount. The Grand Sesters is a most beautiful stream at its mouth, and has, decidedly, the best harbor in the Republic. In my opinion there was a great mistake committed in not placing the Capital here, instead of at Monrovia. But the St. Paul's is a fine stream, and near its mouth it divides into two rivers; one is called Stockton Creek, and upon this branch stands Monrovia. The mouth is shallow, and large vessels cannot get over its bar, but small craft, of from ten to twenty tons burden, pass over safely. Up this river are the settlements of Virginia, Upper and Lower Caldwell, and Millsburg, all fine settlements. I visited the first three, but did not get so far as Millsburg.

Monrovia has about 1500 inhabitants, and is a beautifully located place, on a high elevation. It has a commanding view of the sea on two sides. I spent twenty-one days in the town and surrounding country, and think, everything considered, it is a fine place.

Grand Bassa County comes next. Buchanan, the county-seat, is situated on the left bank of the St. John's, and the village of Edina is on the right hand. There is not the same

appearance of thrift here that is seen in the upper settlements on the St. Paul's. Bexley is a promising settlement, about six miles up the river, and the citizens are getting along very well. Sinoe county is the last in the Republic, and Greenville is its county-town. The people manifest quite a spirit of enterprise. Greenville is situated at the mouth of the Sinoe river, and is beautifully laid out, its streets running at right angles. I was up the river, and visited the settlements, with which I was much pleased. Lexington is the last settlement made. It has not been in progress more than two years, but the inhabitants show quite a spirit of industry, and have got quite a clearing made in the forest. I walked across from this place to Louisiana, and saw there another most beautiful settlement. Everything seemed to be in a thriving condition, and many of the farms were in a good state of cultivation here as well as in Lexington.

My choice of all the settlements that I saw is on the St. Paul's. The lands are principally taken up near the river, but there is an abundance of vacant land back from the river, which I have no doubt is as good, if not better, than that on the banks of the rivers. From all the information, however, that I could get, I believe the best site for a new settlement is on the Junk river. There, emigrants would have the choice of land, inasmuch as there is no settlement as yet made. My plan is, when we go to Africa, to land at Monrovia, where we will have the advantage of the medical advice, which is of great importance to all new settlers. There we could remain until we were acclimated, and then our men might explore the country, and make their locations.

They might improve them, and by the time the families were in a situation to remove, be ready to receive them. To go directly to the country, would subject us to many inconveniences that we might avoid by being six or eight months in the town. Before commencing to farm, many of the necessaries of life would have to be obtained at the town, and we must learn the nature of the native trade, on which we must depend for many things.

The productions of Liberia are very numerous, and if men, after they have got a start, will only be industrious, there is no danger about a living. They can raise casada, sweet potatoes, and yams, which will answer much better for bread than wheat in that climate. They can buy rice from the natives; although this article is sometimes very dear, yet if emigrants are properly provided with articles of native trade they can always buy at a fair price. Every emigrant ought to be able before going out to Liberia, to procure some leaf tobacco, a box or two of clay pipes, a quantity of fish-hooks, and a few pieces of blue cotton cloth; all of which is money with the natives, and you can buy with those what you cannot get for silver or gold.

All the productions of Liberia are numerous; yet, in my opinion, the articles raised for exportation should be confined to coffee, indigo, arrow-root, ginger, and bird pepper. My advice to friends in our Pennsylvania Expedition, would be to confine themselves to the raising of those five articles, and let them do so on a large scale, and they would soon find themselves in the possession of ease if not wealth, for all those articles will command a ready sale in a foreign market, and they can be raised with comparatively

little labor. Coffee and arrow-root grow best in a sandy soil; Indigo grows every where, but if care is not exercised it becomes troublesome. I am told that the method of preparing this weed for market is very simple, and a considerable income might be realized from the exportation of it alone.

Pepper and ginger could also be made articles of profit to the producers of them. I am sorry to say that there is not as much attention paid to the growing of those articles as ought to be, and as soon will be. The people, as yet, do not know the value of them. As soon as they find that they can make more by a careful attention to their cultivation, than by their present mode of trade and traffic, they will receive the attention they ought.

Wants of Liberia. The first want we will mention, is that of a proper mode of fencing. Common wood fences are found not to answer the purpose in consequence of the destructive nature of the bug-a-bug. This little insect is very troublesome at present. They will destroy any common wood fence that can be made, in the short space of two years. The people have tried hedges, but, in all cases, they are found to grow too large. Stone is too dear for common use. But I am in hopes that it will be found that when the country becomes generally under a state of cultivation, this troublesome insect will in a great degree disappear.

The next want of this country is beasts of burden. They have no way of transportation for goods or other things but by natives, and this is a very slow and ineffectual way. This difficulty will in a great degree disappear, as fences are introduced. It is now more for the want of fences than any other cause, that

they have not horses, asses, and oxen. All these animals will live and thrive well in Liberia. During my short stay there, I saw them all, and they looked well. The ass is as large as that of any other country, but the horse is much smaller than our American horses. It is about like what is known in this country as the Indian pony. The oxen, also, are very small. Generally, the cattle of Liberia grow to about the size of two-yearlings. But I saw some larger and of a good medium size; these, however, are not common. None of these beasts can be kept in any number, for the want of fences. As soon as a plan of fencing can be introduced, beasts of all useful kinds will be raised in abundance.

The next want of Liberia is a convenient mode of travel. This want is much felt among the people; but it also will soon be in a measure overcome—as Bishop Scott recommends, in his report to the board of foreign missions, the purchase of a small schooner, to ply between Monrovia and Cape Palmas, which will relieve the country very much, and make a convenient and safe mode of travelling along the sea-coast. It will, in my opinion, do much to advance the interests of those settlements.

The morals of Liberia are as good, perhaps, as those of any other country. A very large majority of the inhabitants are members of some religious body. The Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Episcopalian, are the religious bodies established, but the Methodists stand number one as regards numbers. Their number is more than all the rest together, and I met many good warm old-fashioned Methodists. I was permitted to preach several times while in Liberia, and felt that the Lord was in our presence. I had the honor

to preach to a number of distinguished persons, among whom was the President and lady, the Vice President, and others. I must confess, that I felt some fear in getting up before the great ones of Liberia. But the Lord was with me, and I have not had more liberty for years than on that occasion. There remains much yet to be done in Liberia. It is in the midst of heathenism. There are thousands who are yet without the knowledge of a Saviour; and, although they are doing considerable for the purpose of enlightening the heathen, yet it is as a drop in the bucket to what is wanted. This ought to induce holy men to embark for this land. This colony now is as a candle in a thick fog, whose light is seen but for a step. Every man could and ought to be a missionary, whether employed by the board of foreign missions or not. His example and his influence ought all to go to persuade the natives of the truth of religion. Too many of the colonists forget this, and only think for themselves, and of money, instead of doing something to promote the Gospel. They take advantage of the natives, and, by so doing, injure the cause of Christ. I trust that a large emigration will soon go to Liberia, which has the cause of Christ fully at heart, and be induced for the love they have for their Master's cause, to labor for the enlightenment of the native Africans. I believe that much more could be done for them than is now doing.

All emigrants ought, in going to Liberia, to have some means, and ought not to be entirely dependent on the Society for their support. Although they are supported for six months, yet this is not sufficient, as all may expect to be more or less sick the first six months after going

to Africa; and, in consequence of which, they are not in a proper frame of body or mind to make any preparations for the future. But if they had some means of their own, they, at the end of the six months, will have something to depend upon. Each family should have not less than two hundred dollars, which, if laid out in the States in tobacco, pipes, blue-cotton cloth, &c., would answer at double that amount in Africa. The African fever may be regarded in about the same light as our American fever-and-ague. I saw several who were laboring under its influence, and the symptoms were about the same. The only difference, perhaps, is that the African fever is not as regular in its attacks, as that of the American; but after the emigrants are once through the acclimation, they usually enjoy as good health in Liberia as in any other place. The citizens look very healthy, and if prudence and caution are exercised, there is but little to fear from the fever. Out of all the emigrants that went out last fall, (360,) only 16 had died, up to the time of my leaving, and four of these were very old persons, and seven young children—which leaves only five that can properly be said to have died by the disease of the land; and one of these brought it on by his imprudence.

The climate of Liberia is tropical, and consequently it is very warm. During my stay, I kept a regular note of the degree of heat, and the thermometer varied only seven degrees; it ranged from 81° to 88°,—81 the lowest, and 88 the highest that I saw, while on the coast of Africa. But this was always in the shade. To go in the sun, there was a great difference.—The sun in the heat of the day was very oppressive, and it was impru-

dent to be out from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M., but I was out all hours of the day, and in three instances, walked during all these hours, and found no other inconvenience or effect but a plentiful perspiration.—On one of those excursions, I had my son with me, and he stood it manfully. That day we walked about 6 miles, which is considered in Liberia a good walk. On another occasion I walked five miles in the middle of the day, and at another time I started at seven o'clock in the morning and walked until two in the afternoon, many miles out in the interior, and all this produced no bad effect on me. Although it is very warm, yet indoors or in the shade it is quite pleasant in consequence of the delightful breeze that is constantly blowing. It was during the dry season that I was in Liberia, but it is not to be supposed that it does not rain during this season of the year. It rained frequently during my stay in the country, and some very heavy showers. I was in the country seventy-one days, and I suppose I saw at least ten or fifteen good showers, and one tornado. However, the tornado was after I left for home. I will assure any one that it was no plaything, as it presented itself to us aboard the ship.

The fruits of this country are not so numerous nor so delightful as those of our own country. They have the orange, lemon, lime, soursop, guava, pawpaw, mango, plum, pine-apple, and many others of less importance.

The fresh meats are nearly the same as we get in our own market, with the exception of goat meat.—They have beef, pork, mutton, and venison of a very good quality.—Chickens, ducks, and sometimes turkeys, are brought to market.

Fresh fish are to be had in great abundance. Mackerel are caught at Monrovia in great numbers, and they are very good indeed.

A country would be a Paradise indeed if there were no objections to be urged against it, and I have some to urge against Liberia. The first I would name is the naked condition of the natives. They are in town in vast numbers, and they have nothing in the world upon them but a cloth around their loins. Men and women go dressed in nearly the same style. This custom might be stopped, for the colonists have all the law-making in their hands, and they could easily pass a law making it unlawful for them to come to town without a covering upon them. Why this is not done, for the life of me I cannot see. But when once the country is filled up with people from the northern States, they surely will have an eye to this matter.

The next objection that I find in Liberia is the indolence, or seeming indolence, of many of the colonists. There is not in the country as much industry as ought to be. Very many of the lots in the city of Monrovia are wholly neglected, and suffered to grow up with weeds and bushes; when, if they were cultivated, they would be enough almost for the support of the families occupying them. This is to be attributed more to the kind of people who have settled them than to any other cause. They are principally emancipated slaves, who do not appreciate freedom in its proper light, but think that when once free they are at liberty to be industrious or otherwise, and many choose to be lazy. Now if, in my opinion, the northerners could be induced to go to Liberia, we would soon find quite a different state of things. The great majority of the present colonists are

from the South, and have adopted southern habits, the state of society being more southern than anything else. For instance, all love to have a servant to wait upon them, both gentlemen and ladies. If it is but to carry a lantern, or to carry a fish, it must be done by a servant. Now, all this I condemn, and advise all northerners to set their faces against it, and shame it down. It can be done; it must be done; for this is one of the offsprings of slavery.

Another objection is, the preference given to native labor over that of Americans. Many of the colonists are in want of work to make something to enable them to get the comforts of life, but the natives are employed in preference, because they can live on twenty-five cents per day, while the colonists must have seventy-five cents. Now, this is wrong. Let all the poor Americans be employed by the rich, and let them by these means be helpers to each other, and this will advance the interests of the country to a very great extent. It would do away with the necessity of all emigrants having money to start with. The present mode of traffic and trade, I condemn; not that it does the individual any harm morally, but because it is depriving the soil of so many tillers. To build up a great nation, the soil must be brought into active employment. It must be tilled, and its productions thrown into market; the income of which must enrich the country. All settlements must have their traders; but in Liberia nearly every man is a trader. If he is a farmer, he associates with this native trade, and very frequently he has to neglect the one for the other.

Wants of emigrants going to Liberia. You are told not to take with you anything for housekeeping;

that you can get everything there in the shape of furniture. My advice, however, is to take along everything you possibly can, as everything is difficult to be obtained in Africa.—

Every family ought to be provided with bedsteads, chairs, and, in a word, everything that is needed in this country you will need in Liberia; unless I might except feather beds. All who have these would do well to sell them and buy, in their stead, good hair mattresses. Do not be prevailed upon to go without the things for housekeeping, as you will be sorry after it is too late. Everything in the shape of household furniture or kitchen utensils are very high. They cost four times what they would in the States. You ought to be provided with one barrel of salt beef and one of pork. Take shoes enough for one year. You ought to have a keg of good butter to serve until you get accustomed to the palm oil; after which you would rather have it. It would be well if each family could take a barrel of flour to serve them until they become accustomed to rice and other African productions.

Here I must end my advice and my report of what I have seen.— Much that is to me deeply interest-

ing, I must omit. It only remains for me to return my sincere thanks to those whose friendship has cheered me, in undertaking a voyage fraught with anxiety and peril, but which has richly repaid me. I see in Liberia, the elements of a great State. From her borders I behold an influence issuing, which shall yet elevate my race, in the Future, to that proud position which it once held, in the Past. Although they are my birth-place, and the birth-land of my fathers, and endeared to me as holding the bones of a now sainted parent, it is my wish only to remain in the United States until a company can be organized which shall go out together, taking with them a saw mill and an apparatus for making iron—ore yielding, in Liberia, 90 per cent. In a few months longer, I trust, I shall go to the home of my fathers, there to aid in upbuilding a new Republic, and in founding a mighty Empire.— Would to God I could persuade my brethren everywhere to go with me, so that after being aliens and exiles, like Israel in Egypt, for so many long years, we might at least die in the land of our fathers.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

Virginia Colonization Law.

AN ACT,

Establishing a Colonization Board and making an appropriation for the removal of free negroes from the Commonwealth.—Passed April 6th, 1853.

Be it enacted by the general assembly, that the sum of thirty thousand dollars shall be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid annually for the period of five years

out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purposes and in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

Be it further enacted, that the governor, secretary of the commonwealth, the first and second auditors, and their successors in office, and three other competent persons to be appointed by the governor, shall constitute a board for the pur-

pose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act. The said board shall be denominated "The Colonization Board," any three of whose number shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The said colonization board may sue and be sued in any form of action; shall cause a journal of their proceedings to be kept; shall keep an exact account of all moneys disbursed under authority of this act, and shall make a biennial report thereof to the General Assembly, showing the names, ages and sex of such free negroes as may be transported from this commonwealth, and the counties, cities or boroughs from which they may have been respectively transported, together with such other facts and suggestions as they may deem proper.

The said colonization board shall have authority to receive donations and bequests when made in aid of the colonization society of Virginia; and the said board shall dispose of such donations and bequests for the removal of free negroes to Liberia, agreeably to the provisions of this act.

Whenever satisfactory proof shall be produced to the said board that any free negroes now free, or born of free parents, and residents of this State, shall have been actually transported to the colony at Liberia, or other place on the western coast of Africa, or that they shall have been embarked for transportation thither from within the limits of this commonwealth by the Virginia Colonization Society, it shall be lawful, and the said board are hereby required to issue their warrant upon the treasury of this commonwealth for such a sum or sums of money as may be necessary to defray the costs of transporting and subsisting such free negroes for a limited time on

thesaid coast of Africa, payable to the authorized and accredited agents of the said Colonization Society; provided, that the sum or sums which may from time to time be thus expended shall in no one year exceed the amount hereby appropriated for such year, unless there may be an unexpended balance of former appropriations: and provided further, that not more than the sum of fifty dollars shall be allowed by said board for the transportation and subsistence as aforesaid of any free negro.

Be it further enacted, that an annual tax of one dollar shall be and the same is hereby levied upon every male free negro of the age of twenty-one years and under fifty-five years, to be ascertained and assessed on each by the commissioner of the revenue in every year, and collected by the sheriff or other collector of the public revenue as other public taxes and levies upon free negroes are collected. All such taxes shall be accounted for with the auditor in the present year and every year hereafter, and paid into the treasury as other public taxes. And an account thereof shall be raised on the books of the auditor and treasurer. The fund arising from this source shall be applied to the removal of free negroes from the commonwealth in the manner prescribed in the preceding sections of this act, and in addition to the appropriation therein made. And it shall be the duty of the county or corporation courts to charge the legal tax for the seal of court and attestation of every copy of registration delivered by them to any free negro, and to account with the auditor of public accounts for such tax, and pay the same into the treasury as other taxes on law process, except that they shall designate

the same so as to enable the auditor and treasurer to enter all such moneys to the account directed to be raised in the preceding part of this section, and the same shall be applied to the object thereof.

The act of the 11th of March,

1850, entitled an act making appropriations for the removal of free persons of color, and for other purposes, is hereby repealed.

This act shall be in force from its passage.

[From the Hartford Courant.]

Connecticut Colonization Society.

THE annual meeting of the Connecticut Colonization Society was held in the Lecture Room of the Centre Church, Hartford, on Wednesday evening, June 1st. 1853; Professor SILLIMAN, President, in the chair.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Hawes. The Secretary being absent, H. Huntington was chosen Secretary pro tem., and the Society proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year. The following persons were chosen :

President.

BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, LL. D.

Vice Presidents,

Rt. Rev. Thos. C. Brownell, D. D., Hon. Thos. S. Williams, Hon. Ralph I. Ingersoll, James Brewster, Esq., Hon. Thos. W. Williams, Hon. Ebenezer Jackson, Hon. Origen S. Seymour, Hon. John H. Brockway, Hon. Thomas Backus, Hon. Thomas B. Butler; *Secretary,* Rev. Wm. W. Turner; *Treasurer,* Charles Seymour.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—Rev. N. S. Wheaton, D. D., James B. Hosmer, H. Huntington, Austin Dunham, Calvin Day, H. H. Barbour, Esq., Hon. Ebenezer Flower; Henry White, Esq., A. Blackman, Esq., Fred. Crowell, Esq., W. S. Charnley, Timothy Bishop.

Rev. J. Orcutt, Agent of the

Parent Society for this State, made a verbal report, from which it appeared the cause is exciting more interest, and is receiving a more liberal support. The amount collected during the year including some \$2,500 from legacies, is \$6,948 54; more than \$1,100 of which were given by individuals in the city of Hartford.

The audience was then addressed by Capt. Andrew H. Foote of the U. S. Navy, and Rev. J. B. Pinney of the city of New York.

Capt. Foote on being introduced to the audience read the following resolutions, which he said had just been handed him by Mr. Brewster, one of the Vice Presidents :

Whereas, It is a fact demonstrated by actual experiment, that the African race, when placed in circumstances favorable to the development of their mental and physical resources, are capable of self-government and a high state of civilization; and

Whereas, It seems plainly indicated by Providence and all experience, that Africa is the place best suited for such development, and is designed to be the Asylum of the oppressed children of Ham: Therefore

Resolved, That we recognise in the American Colonization Society, the appointed agent under God,

for doing a great and good work for the African race.

Resolved, That in addition to the incentives which move us to engage in this cause for the purpose of promoting intelligence, commerce and the arts, we are impelled by a higher and nobler consideration, viz: the evangelization of the millions now bowed down by oppression, ignorance and superstition.

Resolved, That Liberia in Africa, having given unquestionable evidence of her ability to sustain a well regulated, and well administered government, it has become the duty as well as the interest of these United States to recognize her independence.

Resolved, That in the Governor of this State, we are happy to recognize a friend of African Colonization; and we would express our thanks for the favorable notice it has received in his annual messages to the State Legislature.

These resolutions were sustained by Capt. Foote, in an interesting address, in which he spoke from personal knowledge, of the resources and prosperous condition of the republic of Liberia, and its influence in connection with the African squadrons, in suppressing the slave trade, and promoting the welfare of the African race.

Mr. Pinney, who also spoke from personal knowledge of the country, followed in a speech full of facts and arguments, which were alike interesting and convincing. He dwelt on the influence of the cause in this country, showing it to be happy and most benevolent in all its bearings. The speakers were listened to by a large and attentive audience. The resolutions were adopted.

After a short and very appropriate address from the Chairman, on motion, the meeting was adjourned to the first Wednesday in June, 1854, in New Haven.

[From the Savannah Courier, June 1.]

The Colonization Cause.

WE have seen a letter from a worthy citizen of Camden county, addressed to the Rev. Mr. GURLEY, enclosing *twenty dollars* for the Colonization Society, in which the writer says: "With my views on colonization, and my estimate of Liberia, I will certainly use every effort to induce all free persons of color to emigrate to that Republic. They never can, under any circumstances, do well in this country, whilst in Liberia they may, and doubtless will, rise. I think colonization the great cause of the age. Liberia is yet small, but I doubt not it is yet destined to become the great Republic of Africa, and to civilize

and christianize all that country, as well as effectually and entirely to suppress the slave trade. The Government demeans itself modestly, and well before the world, and ought to be encouraged by all nations."

We notice that both the *New York Herald* and *Sun* earnestly advocate the emigration of free colored people from the Northern States to Liberia, as the only region of the world where their faculties can be fully developed, and advantages rich, large, and lasting, reward their efforts. We are desirous to remind the friends of the cause here, and throughout the State, that the bark *Adeline* is on her way from New

York to Savannah, to sail hence immediately, with emigrants for Liberia. Several very respectable free colored families will go from this city. It is hoped that the good people of Savannah will not be slow to make generous contributions in money or in goods, for the benefit of these emigrants and the cause. Our city is not without a well-earned reputation for liberality, a more just appeal cannot well be made to us,

than that now made in behalf of those soon to leave us forever, for a far distant home.

Our worthy and public spirited fellow-citizen, who was appointed Secretary of the late Colonization meeting, Mr. Charles Green, has consented to take charge of any donations, which our citizens or others may be pleased to give; all of which will be duly acknowledged.

Later Intelligence from Liberia.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRIG ZEBRA.

THE following letters from Mr. Dennis and Mr. Murray will apprise our readers of the safe arrival of the brig Zebra at Monrovia, on the 28th of March, and at Greenville on the 5th of April, and of the landing of the emigrants in good health and spirits—twenty-five at Monrovia and seventy-three at Greenville—ninety-eight in all:

From W. H. Dennis.

MONROVIA, April 20, 1853.

Dear Sir: The brig Zebra is now ready to sail for the United States. She arrived at this port on the 28th ultimo, with ninety-eight emigrants, forty-five days from Savannah.

This vessel was to have proceeded direct to Greenville, previous to calling here, but being short of wood and water, she came into this port to get a supply, and landed the emigrants that were consigned to this place, twenty-five in number. She left here for Greenville on the 31st ult., and returned here again on the 17th instant, to finish landing the stores and freight for this place, and to take in water.

In consequence of the very long passage of this vessel, and the diffi-

culties that attended her after her departure from New Orleans, a portion of the stores consigned to me were consumed.

Our emigrants per Joseph Maxwell and Linda Stewart are doing well. The most of them have passed through their acclimation; and I cherish the hope that I will not have to record many more deaths of these companies, if any.

Yours, respectfully,

W. H. DENNIS.

Rev. W. McLain.

From R. E. Murray.

GREENVILLE, April 6, 1853.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 3d February came to hand this evening. The brig Zebra arrived yesterday, all well. Captain Hart came ashore shortly after arrival, and reported the emigrants in fine health—lost none since he took charge of the brig at Savannah. After the distressing scene through which they have passed, I am happy to say that they are in good spirits. Some of the widows are sad, as well they might be; but God will provide for them. There are two very interesting little orphans among them, of the name of Freeman. I pity the little things; and I will endeavor to see them pro-

perly attended to. Your letter came too hand too late to prevent the landing of Judge Kennedy's people.—The letter from the agent at New Orleans left it to my discretion to forward them to Monrovia or land them here. I decided on the former course, and wrote the captain to that effect. In the next boat one of the men came off to beg, in the name of the others, that they be permitted to stop here—that they had been three months aboard the vessel, and were sick of it. The captain put into the port of Monrovia to procure water, and this circumstance, I suppose, would have caused a desire of stopping there;

but it seemed otherwise. Before your letter was received, they were all ashore.

April 13th. We have just completed our landing—all done safely. The new boat "William McLain," is a capital one, and will save many dollars for the Society. The Captain is quite pleased with our place; and the emigrants are all delighted thus far with their new home. The fever will give them a trial. If they stand it without murmuring, it will give me great pleasure. Everything in our power will be done for their comfort.

Yours, truly,
R. E. MURRAY.

Rev. W. McLain.

Anniversary of the New York State Colonization Society.

THE twenty-first anniversary of the New York State Colonization Society was held in Metropolitan Hall on Tuesday evening, the 10th May. The Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen presided. Addresses were delivered by Capt. FOOTE, U. S. Navy, Rev. DR. VAN ARSDALE, of New-York, Rev. DR. WEST, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. JOHN B. SKINNER, of western New York.

The following abstract of the Annual Report was read by Dr. D. M. Reese, Recording Secretary:

Abstract of the twenty first Annual Report of the New-York State Colonization Society.

AFRICA must be civilized and Christianized. Civilization and true religion are neither indigenous nor spontaneous, but exotic and communicated from abroad.

The great Sahara desert, the conquests of the Saracens, and, subsequently, the destructive influences of the slave-trade, have, for two

thousand years, hindered this work in tropical Africa. Even Christian missions from Europe, by reason of severe disasters and mortality, have made but very limited progress.

The American people, upon whom the terrible evils of African slavery and barbarism were inflicted and fastened through European cupidity and policy, have, by their relations to the African race, a summons from Providence to enter upon this work, and above all nations possess the instrumentality adapted to it.

Recognizing, in history, the immense power which arises from a combination of colonization, Christianity, and peaceful commerce, the American Colonization Society has employed them for the regeneration of African social, civil, intellectual, and moral life. An experience of thirty-one years so fully vindicates the wisdom and efficacy of the scheme, that, with small exceptions, it has the public favor.

Our anniversary is an occasion of congratulation and thanksgiving. Whether we look at the predictions of prophecy, or the openings of Prov-

idence, or the progress of missions and discovery, or the prosperity of the colony of Sierra Leone and the Republic of Liberia; or upon the signs of growing favor and interest in our own land, as exhibited in the acts of legislative bodies, the desire for information, the lessening of inveterate prejudice, the renewed testimony of religious bodies—on every hand are reasons for encouragement and incitement to perseverance.

MORTALITY.

The year has been distinguished by the loss to the Colonization Society of its two highest officers and most illustrious ornaments. Henry Clay and Daniel Webster—one for nearly twenty years the President of the National Society, and the other with him on the list of Vice-Presidents almost from the foundation of the enterprise—have been summoned from the strife and toils of time to the realities of eternity, and, we rejoice to hope, to the rest and fruition of heaven.

No deeper sadness has fallen upon the American heart since the foundation of the Republic than that which has been awakened by these heavy bereavements. And while as Americans we glory in their names and feel the bereavement, as members and friends of the Colonization Society we realize a peculiar loss. May the weight of their influence, as a voice from the grave, advocate the cause with which, while living, they were so long and so intimately identified!

While recognizing the eminence of our losses, we have reason to notice that but few of the longtried and eminent names connected with the cause have been stricken from its roll. In connection with the New York State Colonization Society not an instance of death has occurred, with the exception of the late

venerable and lamented Rev. Philip Milleboler, D. D., whose name, either as a Vice President or life member, has been on its roll for more than thirty years. The Society may find cause of encouragement and support in the reflection that even the dying testimony of such men is more forcible than the most eloquent appeal of the living.

AGENCIES.

The Society has been more than usually successful in securing the temporary and permanent services of efficient agents. Rev. F. Freeman among the Episcopal churches, Rev. H. Connelly among the Associate Presbyterian, Rev. C. D. Rice and Rev. E. C. Fuller among the Congregational; and, temporarily, Rev. J. M. Pease among the Methodist churches; have, by numerous sermons, public lectures, and addresses, before large bodies of the clergy, diffused information, awakened interest, and elicited resolutions of support, while, by personal solicitations, and collections in churches, they have contributed largely to the income of the Society.

FUNDS.

The Treasurer's report exhibits a decided increase in the permanent sources of income over the previous year, though not presenting so large a total. Special sources of income have been tributary only to a very limited degree. From legacies but \$100, from the Education Fund but the income of former donations—say \$800—have been received; while, on the contrary, from receipts in office, from church collections, and from agencies, the gain has been considerable. From these sources, in 1852, about \$11,000 were reported. For the present year, the amount is over \$15,000.

EMIGRATION.

Since our anniversary in May,

1852, six expeditions have been fitted out for Liberia by the parent Society, one of which, the brig Oriole, that sailed from New York October 4th, was fitted out under the care, and at the expense of the New York State Colonization Society. They sailed in the following order, viz :

Vessels.	Sailed from	Time of sailing.	No. of Em.
Oriole,	New York,	Oct. 4, '52,	37
Jos. Maxwell,	Wil. N. C.,	Nov. 22, "	148
Linda Stewart	Norfolk, Va.,	Nov. 27, "	171
Shirley,	Baltimore,	Nov. 27, "	2
Zebra,	New Orleans,	Dec. 31, "	135
Banshec,	Baltimore,	Apr. 25, '53,	225
			728

This is a larger number than has been added in any one year for twenty years, and by comparison with the six previous years, shows a steady and gratifying increase.

	Expeditions.	Emigrants.
1847 . . .	2 . . .	51
1848 . . .	5 . . .	441
1849 . . .	4 . . .	408
1850 . . .	6 . . .	619
1851 . . .	7 . . .	676
1852 . . .	6 . . .	592
1853 . . .	6 . . .	728

While the number has been larger, it is believed that the promise of usefulness has been fully equal to that of former years.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION.

The only State whose Legislature has during the past year perfected a scheme for promoting Colonization, as a State measure, is Virginia. An appropriation made by that State in 1850 having been found, in operation, to be inefficient and inadequate, on account of restrictions and limitations, the Legislature, during its late session, revised the law, and made such important modifications as will enable every free colored inhabitant of the State who chooses to emigrate and settle in Liberia at the expense of the Treasury of the State. They have appropriated \$50 for every emigrant of what age soever,

thus making a liberal provision, and setting an example to other States. It is to be regretted that owing to peculiar questions as to the policy of this State, relative to the canals, and the pecuniary uncertainties consequent, our friends in the Legislature deemed it expedient not to press the passage of a bill prepared and reported in 1852, and deferred then for similar reasons; yet we have the gratification to know that, to an unexpected extent, the measure has the approval of the members of the Legislature, of all shades of political opinion, as it is also known to have of the present and of the late Executive of the State.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The receipts of the National Society from regular sources, were over \$53,000. Its annual meeting in January was one of unusual interest, being presided over by the Hon. Charles F. Mercer, of Virginia, whose venerable years, associated with the recollection that he was one of the founders and the very first voluntary agent of the Society, awakened profound attention and respect. As in the two previous years, so at this Anniversary, the cause was honored by the presence of the President of the United States, while, instead of Clay and Webster as speakers, their compeer, the Hon. Edward Everett, lent to the occasion his polished pen and thrilling eloquence.

FOREIGN RELATIONS OF LIBERIA.

The friends of Colonization have especial cause of gratification in the successful result of a visit made by President Roberts to Europe, for the purpose of adjusting some delicate questions as to territory and jurisdiction upon the coast. Whatever cause of apprehension existed from the condition of affairs early in the year have been entirely quieted, and

all differences settled, so that the relations of Liberia may be considered as established on a firmer basis than ever before.

It is to multitudes a cause of deep regret that while five monarchical and imperial powers have united in welcoming this nascent republic into the family of nations, the Government of the United States—the chief of republican States—yet delays to accord a similar manifestation of sympathy and good will. This is the more noticeable when we consider that the citizens of Liberia emigrated from us, and carry our institutions as a germ of free-

dom and Christian light to benighted Africa.

IN FINE.

The Board of Managers conclude their report of the past year by expressing their confidence in the excellence and final success of the scheme. The future is full of promise, and, though slowly, yet surely, convictions in its favor are forming in the public mind which indicate blessings for America and Africa. Let us enter, then, upon a new year with hope and confidence, and labor until weeping Africa shall rejoice to welcome her exiles returning in multitudes as the clouds of heaven.

[From the Savannah, Geo., Courier—May 15.]

African Colonization and Civilization.

WE notice with pleasure, that there is an increasing interest in the Southern States, in the movements of the American Colonization Society, and in the community of Liberia, composed of free blacks, on the African coast, which owes its existence to American benevolence, and is now rising to some importance, and more promise. This new civilized African State now extends its jurisdiction, including the colony of Maryland, from the river Gallenas on the north, to San Pedro on the south, a distance of nearly 500 miles, and interior about 40 miles, and includes some eight thousand emigrants from the United States, with a population of one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand natives. The Government is well framed and settled, and all political and judicial affairs conducted with justice, harmony and prosperity. It is greatly to the credit of the people of Liberia, that they have introduced the following section into the constitution of their Government.

“**SEC. 15.** The improvement of

the native tribes and their advancement in the arts of agriculture and husbandry, being a cherished object of this Government, it shall be the duty of the President to appoint, in each county, some discreet person, whose duty it shall be to make regular and periodical tours through the country, for the purpose of calling the attention of the natives to these wholesome branches of industry, and instructing them in the same; and the legislature shall, as soon as it can conveniently be done, make provision for these purposes, by the appropriation of money.”

From the Rev. Mr. Gurley's report to the Government on the condition and prospects of Liberia, it appears that the relations between the authorities of Liberia and the native tribes are peaceful and friendly, and their influence highly beneficent. Many differences between neighboring tribes have been reconciled, wars which have been cruel and devastating have been suppressed; barbarous superstitions suspended if not banished; new incentives

supplied to industry, and new and safer channels opened for commerce—and all who reside on the territories of Liberia are invited to share in the inestimable blessings of civilization and christianity,

We learn that the Society proposes to send a ship from this city to Liberia early in next month, and Mr. Gurley's visit to this State is for the double object of ascertaining what free colored people will be ready to embark in this vessel, and to secure pecuniary aid for this expedition. A friendly disposition towards the Society has been manifested in Augusta, Greensboro', Milledgeville, Macon, and Columbus; where public addresses have been made on the subject, and in several places leading citizens have consented to act as committees for the advancement of the cause. To us, and to the people of Savannah generally, the enterprise of the Colonization Society is not new; some of our very

best free people of color have been assisted to find a home in Liberia; others are desirous of joining their friends there, and we cordially concur in the propriety of a public meeting, at an early day, for the benefit of the Society. Judge WAYNE, whose eminent character is the property, not of Georgia only, but of the Union, has long been a Vice President of the American Colonization Society, and is entirely prepared to co-operate in any wise and proper measure to enlarge its influence and resources. We can hardly imagine that any thoughtful man should fail to look upon the scheme of African Colonization with good will and with earnest desires that the hopes of its ardent friends may be realized. The Colonization of one-quarter of the globe, is surely an object of importance and grandeur enough to enlist the sympathies and energies of the nation.

Letter from Armistead Miller.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA,
January 25th, 1853.

DEAR SIR:—I am happy to have another opportunity of writing to you again. I have not been able to write to you directly since I have been here, but have been obliged to write by way of England. I wrote to my friends at the same time that I wrote to you, but I suppose that they did not receive their letters as soon as you did, since I have received no answer from them. I thank you, sir, for informing me that they had enquired after me; that is all the news I have had from them. When I wrote to any friend in America, I asked them to send their letters to your address; and I hope, dear sir, that you will be so kind as to forward them to me as soon as

you can, for I desire to hear from them very much. I would not have them to live in Ohio three months longer if I was able to go after them; but I do not know when I shall be able to do that, connected, as I am, with the Alexander High School; besides which, I have no means for sailing or travelling. Liberia is a delightful country for the colored man. I really could not think of spending my days in any other country; and if my friends were here I would be much more happy. In regard to the school, sir, we are getting on very well. To say that Mr. Wilson is a laborious, good manager and teacher, is to leave half the good qualifications for the filling of his high post unmentioned. I think the school is an interesting

one. Some of the students appear to be bright.—But I must cut it short by adding that it is a work of God and must prosper.

I do not think, sir, that I can tell you more of the people and country than what you have heard; though I may at some future period.

Politics are at a high ebb now in the Republic; Judge S. Benedict for President, and Mr. B. R. Wilson his expected Vice, against President

Roberts and Judge Benson his Vice.—I will inform you, sir, that Mr. Wilson has received me into school on his own responsibility, and I was only here three months when I commenced going to school. I desire to write to Dr. Wing by the next mail, which will be one of the three emigrant vessels just out.

Yours truly,

ARMISTEAD MILLER.

Rev. Wm. McLain.

Sailing of the Barque *Adeline*.

THE barque *Adeline*, chartered by this society, sailed from Savannah, Geo. on the 11th ult., (June,) with a fine company of emigrants, 134 in number, 96 of whom were from Tennessee; 37 from Georgia, and 1 from Alabama. Had the *Adeline* not been detained at Savannah for repairs, in consequence of having struck on the bar in entering the Savannah river, she would have sailed several days earlier.

In our next number, we shall publish a list of the emigrants.

We copy from the Savannah papers, the following notices of the expedition:

EMBARKATION OF EMIGRANTS TO LIBERIA.—The bark *Adeline* received on board, last evening, one hundred and thirty-four emigrants for Liberia. Ninety-six of these people are from Tennessee, and the remainder from this State—twenty-seven belonging to respectable colored families well known in Savannah. They leave here many sincere friends, both among the white and colored people, and fervent prayers for their safety and success. They are well supplied for their voyage and many months after their arrival in Africa, and many friends there joyfully await their coming. We look for an increasing interest in Liberia among

the benevolent of the south, among all who desire that Africa may be enlightened and cheered by His word who came to be the "Light of the world."

The *Adeline* has been detained in the dry-dock several days for repairs, caused by getting aground, (having left there only yesterday morning,) and those who conducted the business are entitled to some credit for the despatch with which these emigrants and their large quantity of furniture were placed on board in a few hours.

We learn that two benevolent ministers of the Gospel, the Rev. Mr. Dyer, a Presbyterian, and the Rev. Mr. Smith, a Methodist, came with the emigrants from Tennessee, remained with them during the tedious ten days of their encampment near the city, shared their humble accommodations and fare, and stood by them at their embarkation as their last act, distributing among them the bibles generously given by the bible society. What a contrast the conduct of these good men affords to the vain but noisy philanthropy which pervades the abolition societies at the north?—*Georgian*.

EMIGRATION FOR LIBERIA.—Last evening a company of 134 free colored persons embarked in the barque *Adeline*, at this port, for Liberia. Of these 96 are from Tennessee; 4 from Roswell county, in this State; 3 from Augusta; 3 from Milledgeville; 27 from Savannah, and 1 from Athens, Alabama. The company is composed mostly of young and vigorous people, many of them trained to agriculture, a number of them excellent mechanics, and quite a large proportion exemplary members of the christian church. They leave many warm friends behind them, who will pray that their voyage

may be speedy and safe, and that they may obtain in Liberia all the advantages they can reasonably desire. They take with them ample supplies derived in part from their own industry and from the liberality of the Colonization Society and its friends.—*Republican*.

SAILING OF EMIGRANTS.—The bark *Adeline*, with one hundred and thirty-four emigrants, sails this morning for Liberia. We understand that they were a highly decent and industrious company of per-

sons, and will be quite an acquisition to the colony. The embarkation was conducted with the most perfect order and decorum.—*Courier*

EMBARKATION OF EMIGRANTS.—The colored emigrants from this port designed for Liberia, went on board the bark *Adeline*, Capt. FRATERS, yesterday evening at Willink's wharf. The bark went down the river with last night's tide, and will go to sea, we learn, to-day.—*News*.

[From the Savannah Courier, June, 1853.]

Savannah Colonization Society: In aid of the American Col. Society.

THE friends and members of this Society assembled on the evening of the 30th of last month, in the lecture room of the Rev. Dr. PRESTON'S church, when the Hon. Judge WAYNE presided, and explained in a pertinent and earnest manner, the object of the meeting. Some facts were submitted by the Rev. WILLIAM M'LAIN, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, and by the Rev. R. R. GURLEY, who has visited, lately, several parts of this State, and explained the views and stated the prospects and success of the society, and its African settlement. The constitution of the society was then adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed officers.

President, John Stoddard, esq.:

Vice Presidents, Hon. James M. Wayne, Geo. B. Cumming, esq., of Savannah; C. J. Jenkins, esq., Col. Henry Cumming; Robert Campbell, esq., of Augusta; E. A. Nisbet, N. C. Munroe, esq., I. C. Plant, esq., of Macon; Rev. Dr. Church, of Athens; Rev. Dr. Talmadge, of Milledgeville; Adam Alexander, esq., of Washington; Geo. Hargraves, esq., T. Stuart, M.D., of Columbus; Edwin R. Albertie, esq., of Flor. *Managers*, Anthony Porter, esq., J. W. Anderson, esq., Col. William McIntosh, H. A. Crane, esq.: *Corresponding Secretary*, Hon. J. M. Wayne: *Secretary and Treasurer*, Charles Green, esq.

Ladies are solicited to co-operate with the society, and the annual contribution of any sum will entitle them to vote in person or by proxy, at all meetings of the society.

From a True Friend of the Cause—A Handsome Donation.

WE gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following letter from our friend DAVID HUNT, Esq., of Mississippi, to whom this Society is largely indebted for previous contributions. For several years past Mr. H. has been an annual contributor of five hundred or one thousand dollars.

We hope Mr. Hunt will not be offended at the liberty we take in publishing his letter.

The large demands that have been made on our treasury for expenses incurred in fitting out and dispatching the several expeditions to Liberia last fall and this spring, render this donation particularly accept-

able at this time; and in view of the great work before us, and the increasing number of applications for passage to Liberia, from almost every part of the country, we hope that before the close of the present year, we may have the pleasure of receiving similar aid from other friends of the cause.

WOODLAWN, *May 14, 1853.*

Dear Sir: You will please find herewith a draft on Messrs. Brown,

Brothers & Co., at sixty days, for five thousand dollars—a donation to the Colonization Society.

I am prompted at this time to assist in providing for the transportation of the free colored people to Liberia—to them the greatest blessing, and to the cause of christianizing Africa—for which end they can, under the guidance of a kind Providence, be greatly useful.

Very respectfully, yours,

DAVID HUNT.

Rev. W. McLain.

List of Emigrants

By the Barque Shirley, from Baltimore, June, 1853.

No.	Names.	Age.	Education.	What Ch. member of.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
<i>Portsmouth, Va.</i>						
1	Henry Rix,	34	read,	Bap't,	free,	
2	Lydia " wife,	31	do	do	do	
3	Matilda " dtr.,	13			do	
4	Wm. H. " son,	8			do	
5	J. Buchanan " "	7 mos.			do	
6	Serena Johnson,	22		Bap't,	do	
<i>Kemper Co., Miss.</i>						
7	Jackson Jennings,	40			slave,	Em. by Mrs. Nancy
8	Ada " wife,	37			do	Jennings.
9	Peter " son,	7			do	do
10	John F. " "	3			do	do
11	Nancy " dtr.,	$\frac{1}{2}$			do	do

Letter from H. M. West.

BASSA COVE, *July 7th, 1852.*

DEAR SIR:—I take up my pen to drop you a line or two in compliment to your very interesting favor of the 28th April, which I received per "Ralph Cross."

My health has been, with a few exceptions, very good, as it is now; and I hope the same blessing has been granted to yourself.

I have nothing of much interest to communicate to you; but as you desired to know how I was pleased with Liberia, I will tell you in a few

words. I am more pleased with this country now than ever. When I arrived here, I had some few secret objections, but they are dispelled; and now I glory in being able to boast of Liberian citizenship.

Owing to the variety of opinions upon the subject of Liberian emigration, I would not persuade any to come here. Each and every one is free to act for himself; and if they would know what Liberia is, they must come and see for themselves. I did so, and am perfectly satisfied;

and I reckon no persuasion could induce me to change places. To change places, did I say? I might as well talk of changing gold for

dress! However, suffice it to say, that Liberia is more to me than it was represented to be.

Yours truly, H. M. WEST.

The Moral Grandeur of Colonization.

THE more we contemplate the subject of African Colonization, the nobler does it appear to us. Already does it possess a history, which, though brief, is brilliant and imposing. Great and substantial results have followed the application of comparatively limited means. The Republic of Liberia is a fact. The Constitution is a truth. The enterprise has ceased to be experimental. It has become a great example. When we ask the pecuniary assistance of our friends throughout the country, we do it for good and sufficient reasons.

1. We present a practical object. We insure positive benefits to the colored man. Leaving others to weave their visionary theories, or to indulge their vituperative declamation, we are engaged in actually making him happy and useful.

2. Colonization spreads the sails of the emigrant ship towards that land of beauty and fertility. How different from the slave ship, that bears away from her shores the victims of cupidity and cruelty?

3. Colonization is shutting the gates of that slave trade, so long the bane and the pain of Africa. It substitutes the legitimate traffic in the products of that wonderful land for the traffic in human flesh.

4. Colonization is rousing the minds of the colored people in this country to the greatness of the destiny pledged in its system, which pledge will certainly be redeemed by time and means, under the blessing of God.

5. Colonization unites the suffrages of the best minds of the country, of all denominations, while it enjoys the opposition of the factious, the discontented, the

pseudo philanthropists, the disunionists, and generally those who pine at the prosperity and sicken at the glory of their country.

6. Colonization, while it is elevating the views and developing the resources of the colonists—now a sovereign people in Africa—is teaching the law of nations, as well as appropriate civil codes, to the multitudes of dependent tribes in the interior.

7. The Society undertakes no expensive process of raising funds for purchasing the emancipation of slaves, but being offered them in abundance, devotes its resources,—1, to paying the passage of emigrants; 2, giving each a farm; 3, supporting the emigrant six months in Liberia, thus giving him a start in life. Who will give \$50 to this object in July, 1853?

8. Colonization unites the home and the foreign principle of benevolent operation. It has its mission here in America, and there in Africa. It is strengthening the relations, as it is shortening the distances between the two continents. How the heart leaps for gladness in the anticipation of the triumphs of the steam-press, the locomotive, the electric wires, and all other inventions of modern science, which civilized nations must pay back to poor Africa, as in some sort a restitution for the long protracted wrongs and robberies they have in the progress of centuries inflicted on her!

9. But chiefly do we seek to give all possible facilities for the introduction of CHRISTIANITY into that land where God has spread light and beauty; man, darkness and deformity. We would open a thousand fountains of hope and prosperity amid her glades and forests; we would

plant the standard of freedom in a land of slaves; call into existence a nation, in a quarter of the globe hitherto a dreary blank on the map of the world. We expect to see those wandering tribes consolidated into a broad, compact, and civilized Republic; we, or our children, shall behold temples and altars erected to the true living God, on the ruins of superstition and idolatry, and learn how the glad hosanna

to the name of Jesus echo from every mountain top, and ring along the beautiful vallies of that land of the sun!

We fervently hope that in the month of July collections will every where be taken up for our cause, which having won so many golden opinions in these last few years, ought now to be winning the gold dollars out of the pockets of its friends.

J. N. D.

Donations for the Vermont Col. Soc. for April, 1853.

RECEIVED BY REV. WILLIAM MITCHELL.

<i>Castleton</i> —B. F. Adams, Calvin Griswold, each \$5; Z. Howe, B. F. Langdon, Root & Tomlinson, C. V. Therman, Dea. W. Dennison, E. & H. O. Higley, Aliquis, Hiram Ainsworth, each \$2; E. S. Car, \$150; Mrs. Delia Wright, \$1 25; Wm. Ward, James Adams, Mrs. Js. Adams, B. W. Bart, W. Moulton, A. Loveland, Hyde Westover, W. C. Guernsey, Dea. E. Merrill, Rev. J. Steele, Smith Sherman, Dea. T. Hooker, Mrs. A. F. Hopkins and daughter, F. Parker, Rev. E. J. Hallock; D. T. Robinson, Chas. Armstrong, A. Warner, B. Perry, A. G. W. Smith, each \$1; Miss Jane Adams, J. Adams, Jr., A. Merrill, H. R. Guernsey, Rev. S. M. Wood, Enos Merrill, Jr., Orsimus Merrill, each 50 cents; Mrs. S. Ransom, 25 cents.	52 50	<i>Pittsford</i> —A. Hammond, \$5; C. Granger, \$2; Rev. C. Walker, S. H. Kellogg, Chas. S. Colborn, Asa Nourse, Warren Barnard, John Stephens, Abel Penfield, Rev. D. W. Dayton, Wm. Manly, J. A. Bogue, H. Simonds, E. H. Drury, G. B. Armington, T. F. Bogue, Mrs. A. Harwood, A. Burditt, A. Crippen, I. Leonard, Rev. A. C. Rice, Jeffrey Barnes, Mrs. F. Maynard, Mrs. E. Hitchcock, Willard Humphrey, Chapman Hitchcock, A Friend each \$1; H. F. Lothrop, 75 cents; Wm. G. Fish, H. Leonard, Mrs. S. Penfield, William B. Shaw, R. R. Drake, John O. Parmele, Mrs. M. A. Hendee, R. Burditt, Cyrus Dike, Mr. Clifford, each 50 cents; G. H. Palmer, Mrs. J. Newell, E. M. Granger, Helen Granger, T. D. Hall, J. Tiffany, each 25 cts.; Miss Hendee, 10 cents.	39 35
<i>Hydeville</i> —Alanson Allen, Alanson Adams, Mrs. A. W. Hyde, D. H. Hawkins, P. W. Hyde, A. P. Drake, each \$1; Wm. Lumbard, 50 cents.	6 50	<i>Centre Rutland</i> —W. S. Ripley.	3 00
<i>Fair Haven</i> —J. Davey, \$5; W. C. Kettredge, R. C. Colborn, each \$3; C. B. Ranney, Leonard Stowe, ea. \$1; J. Thomas, C. C. Whipple, Ira Allen, Elijah Esty, J. H. Gilbert, Mrs. F. Gilbert, Richard Lewis, E. Ellis, E. F. Eddy, C. W. Hawkins, J. Williams, Mr. Davies, J. Sheldon, J. R. Sheldon, S. Hunt, C. Reed, P. Milliard, Otis Eddy, Thomas Moore, each 50 cents; others \$5 12.	26 12	<i>East Rutland</i> —Wm. N. Burnett, Mrs. M. A. Fort, Z. Clisby, E. S. Pond, E. Wm. Green, each \$1; E. A. Morse, 50 cts.	5 50
		<i>West Rutland</i> —Abner Mead.	25 00
		<i>Wallingford</i> —G. Marsh.	1 00
		<i>Clarendon</i> —John N. Pierce, Mrs. P. Eagerton, Dea. F. Button, Mrs. H. Button, each \$1; Two Friends, \$2; Silas Bowen, 25 cents; A. Adams, A. R. Miller, each 10 cents.	6 45
		<i>New Haven</i> —Wm. Nash, \$10 balance for life membership.	10 00
			<hr/>
			\$175 42

Receipts of the American Colonization Society.

From the 20th of May to the 20th of June, 1853.

VERMONT.

<i>Berlin</i> .—Rev. James Hobert, to constitute himself a life-member of the American Colonization Society.....	30 00
<i>Carnwall</i> .—Miss M. Mead.....	22
	<hr/> 30 22

MASSACHUSETTS.

By the Rev. M. G. Pratt:—	
<i>Bradford</i> .—George Johnston, to constitute himself a life-member of the American Colonization Society.....	30 00
<i>Medway</i> .—Julius C. Hurd, and his wife, Rebecca A. Hurd, to constitute their daughter, Miss Ellen Amelia Hurd, a life member of the American Colonization Society.....	30 00
	<hr/> 60 00

CONNECTICUT.

By the Rev. John Orcutt:—	
<i>Hartford</i> .—Hon. Isaac Toucey, \$10; Gov. Seymour, \$5.....	15 00
<i>Hew Haven</i> .—Cash, \$15; Mrs. Devereux, Mrs. S. Bristol, Prof. Silliman, each \$5; Mrs. Apthorp, \$3; Prof. Goodrich, \$2.....	35 00
<i>Lyme</i> .—Mrs. Ellen E. Griswold, \$10; Miss McCurdy, Mrs. Captain Moore, Mrs. R. S. Griswold, C. C. Griswold, Captain Daniel Chadwick, each \$5; Rev. R. S. Gardner, J. Matson, each \$3; Dea. Coult, Mrs. Mary A. Perkins, Miss Chadwick, each \$2; M. Griswold, R. McCurdy, J. Lay, Judge Waite, Dr. J. Noyes, Dr. R. Noyes, Miss Mary Sill, Mrs. Dea. Tinker, W. E. Coult, each \$1; Miss Phebe Havens, Mrs. Francis Lay, each 50 cts.; Miss Sarah Conklin, 25 cts., \$57 25, \$30 of which to constitute Rev. D. S. Brainerd a life member of the American Colonization Society.....	57 25
<i>Rockville</i> .—Alonzo Bailey, \$15; C. Winchell, N. Kingsbury, each \$5; W. T. Cogswell, J. Wells, W. Butler, E. J. Smith, E. W. Smith, A. C. Crosby, J. Selden, each \$1; S. B. Gould, \$1 25; others, \$2 13....	35 38
<i>Ellington</i> .—Hon. J. Brockway,	

Mrs. Laura Abbott, each \$10;	
B. Grant, B. Brown, Dr. Hide, each \$2; Dea Jno. Smith, Rev. George J. Wood, each \$1....	28 00
<i>Farmington</i> .—H. Whittlesey, \$2; E. Cowles, L. Barber, George Woodruff, H. Mygatt, each \$1	6 00
<i>West Brook</i> .—Capt. A. G. Spencer, \$2; Capt. J. N. Magna, J. Platts, Mrs. Catherine Stannard, R. Stannard, Dr. Bidwell, each \$1; W. N. Kirtland, E. Bushnell, A. Bushnell, Mrs. Jno. C. Bushnell, Mrs. Jno. C. Bushnell, Mrs. A. Jones, each 50 cts; Mrs. Ezra Bushnell, E. Stannard, each 25 cts.	10 00
<i>Terryville</i> .—Rev. Mr. Richardson's society.....	11 15
	<hr/> 197 78

DELAWARE.

<i>Wilmington</i> .—From E. B. M....	10 00
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NEW YORK.

<i>New York City</i> .—Mrs. Douglass Cruger, by Hon. Theodore Fielinghuysen, \$50; From a Lady, by Moses Allen, Esq., \$50.....	100 00
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VIRGINIA.

<i>Petersburgh</i> .—Robert F. Jackson, Esq., \$8.....	8 00
<i>Richmond</i> .—From the Colonization Society of Virginia.....	300 00
<i>Christiansburg</i> .—J. H. Fowlkes, Esq., \$10.....	10 00
<i>Norfolk</i> .—Jas. D. Johnson, Esq., Wm. Ward, Esq., each \$5....	10 00
	<hr/> 328 00

GEORGIA.

<i>Augusta</i> .—Robert Campbell, \$25, W. Shear, \$5; Robert F. Poe, James W. Davies, each \$10..	50 00
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TENNESSEE.

By Rev. C. D. Smith:—	
<i>Nashville</i> .—Collections.....	83 50
<i>Sparta</i>do.....	5 75
<i>Kingston</i>do.....	21 50
<i>Sumner Co.</i>do.....	2 00
<i>Murfreesborough</i> do.....	22 88
<i>McMinville</i>do.....	7 50
<i>Lebanon</i>do.....	49 25
<i>Athens</i>do.....	8 50
<i>Loudon</i>do.....	1 85
	<hr/> 202 73

INDIANA.

Princeton—Miss Mary Ann Eliza Woods, on account of her life-membership, by Mrs. J. Kell, 10 00

MISSISSIPPI.

By Rev. E. B. Cleghorn:—
Woodville—Judge E. McGehee, \$100; Mrs. Martha C. McGehee, John W. Burruss, Charles G. McGehee, each \$30, to constitute themselves life-members of the American Colonization Society; Mrs. E. W. Lewis, \$15 in full for life-membership; D. Hoard, Mrs. V. Hoard, each \$5; Mrs. E. H. Dunlap, 50 cts. 215 50
Fort Adams—Doct. J. C. Patrick, \$30, to constitute himself a life-member of the American Colonization Society 30 00
Natchez—Doct. Stephen Duncan, 200 00
Rodney—David Hunt, esq. 5,000 00
5,445 50

MICHIGAN.

Nankin—From the Livonia and Nankin Colonization Society, by Asa Martin, esq., Sec'y . . . 5 00

MISSOURI.

Big Creek—B. Hornsby 10 00

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco—Beverley C. Sanders, \$30, to constitute himself a life-member of the American Colonization Society 30 00

Total Contributions . . . 6,479 28

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FOR REPOSITORY.

VERMONT.—Dorset—By Rev. Wm. Mitchell:—George B. Holley, Julius K. Sheldon, S. P. Cheney, each \$1, to May, 1854. Cornwall—R. J. Jones, Aaron Delong, Rufus Mead, each \$1, to June, 1854. Dea. Daniel Warner, \$1 78, to May, 1854. Shelburne—Hon. Robt. White, to Aug., 1853, \$1. 8 78
MASSACHUSETTS.—Monson—By Rev. M. G. Pratt:—Mrs. Sarah Flynt, to May, 1851, \$1. Westborough—Dr. J. C. Gilman, to June, '54, \$1. Charlestown—Rev. Jared Curtis, to Jan., 1854, \$4. Lowell—Dr. Nathan Allen, \$1, to October,

1852. Wm. S. Southwork, \$1, for '53. Hingham—Elijah Burr, to July, 1853, \$2. 10 00
CONNECTICUT.—Hartford—By Rev. Jn. Orcutt:—Jn. Hooker, Esq., to March, 1854, \$1. Rockville—P. Talcott, Esq., \$1, for 1853. 2 00
PENNSYLVANIA.—Newville—Nathan Woods, for 1853, \$1. Carlisle—James T. Stewart, for 1852 and 1853, \$2. 3 00
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Georgetown—Miss Kate Redin, to April, 1854. 1 00
VIRGINIA.—Millford Mills—Wm. J. Weir, to July, 1852, \$3. Petersburg—Robert F. Jackson, to Oct., 1853, \$2. John Newsom, \$1, to April, 1854. 6 00
GEORGIA.—Albany—E. Hazzard Swinney, for 1853, \$1. Bainbridge—Rev. Samuel D. Campbell, to Feb., 1853, \$2. Macon—Rev. S. G. Bragg, to May, 1854, \$1. 4 00
MISSISSIPPI.—Woodville—John McNeeley, to June, 1854, \$1. Fort Adams—Dr. T. B. Benedict, to May, 1854, \$1. Columbus—Mrs Elizabeth B. Randolph, for 1853, \$1. 3 00
LOUISIANA.—New Orleans—L. McKnight, to June, 1854, \$1. 1 00
TENNESSEE.—Nashville—By Rev. C. D. Smith:—Rev. Edward Wadsworth, D. D., to Jan., 1854, \$6. Lebanon—Hon. Abram Caruthers, to April, 1853, \$2. Ringgold—J. E. Sturdivant, Wm. H. Elliott, each \$2, to January, 1854, \$4. 12 00
KENTUCKY.—Louisville—Virgil McKnight, to June, 1854. 1 00
INDIANA.—Laurel—Alfred Potts, George Case, Verden Rygar, Jas. A. Johnston. Jn. Chance, each \$1, to May, 1854, \$5. Long Wood—Rev. Geo. Smith, to January, 1854, \$5. 10 00
OHIO.—New Bremen—Dr. John W. Jones, to Oct., 1854, \$2. 2 00
TEXAS.—Brenham—Lucy T. Byars, for 1853, \$1. Houston—T. S. Culberson, to June, 1854, \$1. 2 00

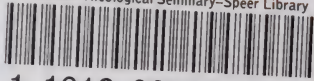
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